Characterization: the methods an author uses to develop the personalities of the beings

Realism: a movement that stressed the presentation of life as it is, without embellishment or idealization.

Alliteration: the repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of words or within words, particularly in accented syllables

Symbolism: something relatively concrete that signifies something relatively abstract

Metaphor: a figure of speech that makes a comparison without using like or as

Theme: A central idea or statement that unifies or controls an entire literary work (may be direct or implied)

Point of view: The narrative perspective of a story. The way the events of a story are conveyed to the reader, it is the “vantage point” from which the [narrative](http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/general/glossary.htm#narrative) is reported.

Setting: The general location, time, and circumstances in which the action of a written work takes place. Usually revealed by description.

Tone/Atmosphere: The means of conveying an attitude or mood in a piece of writing. Generally revealed by setting, characters, word choice.

Romanticism: Literary movement/approach that elevates Imagination (as opposed to Logic/Reason) as the key to understanding human experience/nature.

Alliteration: Repeating a consonant sound in close proximity to others, or beginning several words with the same vowel sound

Onomatopoeia: The use of words that are similar to the noise they represent

Symbol: A word, place, character, or object that means something beyond what it is on a literal level

Metaphor: A comparison or analogy stated in such a way as to imply that one object is another one

Personification: A way in which nonhuman objects are given human characteristics, traits, abilities, or reactions

Irony: When appearance (what you think is happening) is different from reality (what is actually happening)

Foreshadowing: Hints or clues about what will happen later in text